



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

with clearly demonstrable atrophy, with definite distribution of these disturbances. The paper is clearly illustrated from photographs of the patients. Dr. Morton Prince contributes a short paper on a case of multiform tic including automatic speech and purposive movements which was presented by him at the meeting of the Boston Society of Psychiatry and Neurology, March 16, 1905. This issue includes reports of the New York Neurological Society for October 3, 1905, and of the Boston Society of Psychiatry and Neurology for October 19, 1905.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

THE AMERICAN MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE society held its third annual meeting in connection with the American Association for the Advancement of Science at New Orleans, January 1, 1906.

In the absence of the president, Professor Charles H. Peck, the vice-president, Professor F. S. Earle, presided.

The new constitution recommended by the committees of the Botanical Society of America, the Society for Plant Morphology and Physiology and the American Mycological Society, as a basis for the union of the three societies, was adopted and the present officers continued as a committee with power to co-operate in the completion of the details of reorganization.

The following papers were presented at the meeting:

J. C. ARTHUR: 'Some Reasons for Desiring a Better Classification of the Uredinales.'

S. M. TRACY: 'Uredineæ of the Gulf States.'

W. G. FARLOW: 'Some Peculiar Fungi New to America.'

F. S. EARLE: 'North American Gill Fungi.'

BRUCE FINK: 'Lichens and Recent Conceptions of Species.' (Read by title.)

E. M. FREEMAN: 'The Affinities of the Fungus of *Lolium temulentum*'

C. L. SHEAR: 'Peridermium cerebrum Peck, and *Cronartium Quercuum* (Berkeley).'

C. L. SHEAR: 'Ramularia: An Illustration of the Present Practise in Mycological Nomenclature.'

P. H. ROLFS: 'Notes on Cultures of *Colletotrichum* and *Gleosporium*'

PERLEY SPAULDING: 'The Occurrence of *Fusoma parasiticum* Tubeuf in this Country.'

P. H. ROLFS: 'Notes on *Pachyma cocos*.'

P. H. ROLFS: 'Penicillium glaucum on Pineapple Fruit.'

C. L. SHEAR,

Secretary-Treasurer.

THE BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON.

THE 26th annual and 408th regular meeting was held on December 23, 1905, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—F. H. Knowlton.

Vice-Presidents—T. S. Palmer, W. P. Hay, E. L. Greene and E. W. Nelson.

Recording Secretary—M. C. Marsh.

Corresponding Secretary—W. H. Osgood.

Treasurer—David White.

Councilors—A. D. Hopkins, J. N. Rose, A. K. Fisher, L. Stejneger and A. B. Baker.

President Knowlton was nominated for vice-president of the Washington Academy of Sciences.

THE 409th regular meeting was held on January 6, 1906.

Mr. J. W. Titcomb exhibited a mud nest weighing thirteen pounds, of the red ovenbird or hornero (*Furnarius rufus*) from Argentina, South America.

Dr. L. O. Howard gave an account of the symposium on 'Yellow Fever and Other Insect-borne Diseases' held under the auspices of the section on physiology and experimental medicine at the recent New Orleans meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Mr. Henry Van Deman exhibited two fine specimens of winter apples from the Hood River Valley, Oregon. These represent two eastern varieties, the Newtown and Esopus, which have gained markedly in excellence by transplantation to the Pacific slope.

The paper of the evening was presented by Mr. Alvin Seale, 'Notes on the Natural History of the South Pacific Islands.' He gave an account of the general features of several groups of islands visited, with descriptions of the characteristics of the native populations. His remarks were well illustrated by a series of lantern slides.

M. C. MARSH,

Recording Secretary.

THE WELLESLEY COLLEGE SCIENCE CLUB.

At the November meeting of the Wellesley College Science Club, Dr. J. C. Bell presented a paper on the 'Reactions of the Crayfish to Sensory Stimuli.'

His experiments show that the animals react negatively to white light of different intensities in the proportion of two to one. Difference of intensity, within the limits used, causes no change in the proportion. Increase of temperature slightly increases the proportion. Green, yellow and blue, when compared with white light, show only a slightly greater number of reactions, but in the combination red-white the red has 73 per cent. of the reactions.

Experiments upon the chemical sense, which are still in progress, go to show that the animals are sensitive to chemical stimuli over the whole surface of the body, but particularly upon the anterior appendages. There is no evidence whatever of hearing, and the animals depend chiefly upon touch for the seizure of food.

GRACE E. DAVIS,
Secretary.

THE BERKELEY FOLK-LORE CLUB.

THE second regular meeting of the club during 1905-6 was held in the Faculty Club of the University of California, on Tuesday evening, November 28. President Lange called the meeting to order.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The following new members were elected: Professor H. A. Overstreet, Mr. A. H. Allen and Professor W. F. Bade.

Professor F. B. Dresslar read a paper on 'Some Studies in Superstition,' based on superstitions known to and in part credited by advanced school students on the Pacific coast. Special attention was paid to the degree of credence given to superstitions. Particular attention was also given by the speaker to the subject of mental preference for odd numbers. At its conclusion Professor Dresslar's paper was discussed by the members.

The meeting was adjourned.

A. L. KROEBER,
Secretary.

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY OF ST. LOUIS.

THE St. Louis Chemical Society held its usual monthly meeting on January 8. Mr. H. E. Wiedemann presented a paper entitled 'The By-products of the Packing House.' Special emphasis was laid on the successful work of the chemist, which has transformed the waste-heap of former days into a large number of useful products.

C. J. BORGMEYER,
Secretary.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

PLEASE EXCUSE THE KELEP.

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: It is naturally a deep disappointment to learn from a recent number of SCIENCE that my efforts to elucidate the habits of the kelep have fallen so far short of the high ideals of entomological literature which Professor William Morton Wheeler advocates. This is largely my own fault, no doubt, as Professor Wheeler seems to intimate. But with sufficient scolding one must needs improve. The devotion of so many columns of SCIENCE to this missionary effort is certainly to be appreciated. That Professor Wheeler has felt it worth while to resume his admonitions constitutes also a welcome assurance that the future no longer appears altogether hopeless, for the last of his previous instalments closed with a despairing vow of eternal silence 'until the Greek Kalends,' or something to that effect, if I remember correctly.

Nevertheless, my efforts are largely foredoomed to failure, on account of the very backward and unscientific habits of my insect pets. Unlike true, civilized ants, they have not learned the gentle art of regurgitation, but persist in going about with large, round drops of nectar on their bills. They regularly carry it into their nests in this way, and feed it to their friends and families without having once swallowed it, or spewed it up again. This incredible conduct is very easy of observation. It has been witnessed by a dozen or more of my colleagues, and I have no doubt that Professor Wheeler will be able to verify it whenever he has time to undertake an investigation of the subject.